that the well disposed Irish, who, in its belief, vastly outnumber the disaffected, do not make their voices heard in denunciation of the dynamite policy. No doubt it is, but we saw lately what the organ of the Land League had to say about it, and the language that organ used about outrages was not precisely the language of denunciation. Their silence, continues this writer, implies consent, or at least suggests complacence. So thinks a correspondent who addresses this journal with a drastic proposal: "Let every employer of labor in England remove the murderous race from his employ, and in three months' time they would be so scarce in our country that the police could look after the remaining few as easily as they do in Paris." This suggestion has been made before, but is not likely to be acted on. That an Englishman should oner such a suggestion is, in the opinion of The Globe, the fault of Irishmen. Be the fault where it may, nothing like a deliberate penalty will be exacted from the The danger to Irishmen in London is from an irrepressible burst of popular wrath following close on some murderous attempt. An explosion of that sort can neither be planned nor prevented. Everybody hopes it may never come, but everybody agrees that, should it come, it would not need

The English police have had a good many opportunities of making acquaintance with dynamite and nitro-glycerine in various shapes and circumstances. They have tearned that what appears to be sawdust, or tobacco, or flour biscuits, may be a deadly explosive. But they are still at times a little indiscreet in handling the stuff. You remember the courageous efficer who drove through the streets of on with a bomb full of nitro-glycerine. He risked his like and that of a good many other people. Courage, however, is not what is lacking to the Only the other day in Birmingham, after the search in Egan's garden, two zealous policemen were discovered vigorously pumping water over a inspector stopped them and examined the contents of the can. His report was that if a few drops of water had found their way inside, the thing would have gone off, and there would have been vacancies

Mr. Howard Vincent's place is not to be filled up. ership of police is to be created in room of the Directorate. Mr. Jenkinson, meantime, is thought to be, at the moment, more Irish crime 'to detect than in Dublin. No better detective is with men on the stormy sea of politics. known in the kingdom. His services in Dublin were of the highest value, and so they must be here if he were allowed to reorganize and increase the since of the English detectives that they do everything but detect. It is not so much that their hands are tied by statute and that most of the methods in familiar use on the Continent are denied they act in accordance with certain rules which explosion the other day. It was known that the dangerous point was where the urinal stands. They told off a constable to watch it. He watched it as onstables time out of mind have watched places. He had a beat. He walked up and down a certain distance from the objective point of the enemy. While he watched for them, they watched him. When his back was turned, nothing was easier than to deposit a package of dynamite and walk away. If two men instead of one had been put on guard with instructions that one of the two was always to have his eye on the spot, the attempt must have

" Not for the Franchise Bill," is the side-head to a dispatch you print announcing that Mr. Forster declined to attend a meeting at Bradford in favor of the bill. The inference is a violent one. Mr. Forster has spoken for the Franchise bill in Parliament and out of it. He was one of the first to insist that Ireland must be included in it. He is for the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill, and few men have done more for it. These are days when Mr. Forster is the object of so many baseless calumnies will. I am sure, be glad to set right a mistake which Americans and Englishmen alike would regard as a very damaging one to a statesman who is as true a Liberal as can now be found in public life.

For ten or fifteen years it has listened with placed indifference to the complaints of the service between Queenstown and London, and the weekly delays of the United States mails. Now, at last, to put an end to them once for all, it abolishes the service. That is its idea of improvement and re-dress. The abolition is made on the plea of the increased speed of the Atlantic steamers. If that means anything, it means that the journey from Queenstown to London can now be made more mickly by sea to Liverpool than overland via Dublin, and so by a few hours' Channel passage to Holyhead. That is a very doubtful proposition at best, and when you consider the frequent delay of big steamers from their inability to cross the bar at the mouth of the Mersey, it becomes more doubtful still. The real truth is that the Post Office never was, and is not now, willing to incur the expense of special trains and steamers by which alone a good service from Queenstown to London could be secared. And so the public convenience and the efficiency of the Department are again sacrificed that the enormous profit made by the Post Office may not be diminished.

It may be added that the Sabbatarianism of the London Post Office stands in the way of our reaping the full benefit of the speed now attained by the rives at Queenstown on a Saturday and her letters might easily be delivered in London the next day, and ought to be. But the next day is Sauday, and on Sunday there is no delivery in London. metropolis is the one large town in England where the Post Office closes its doors and refuses either to distribute or deliver letters. Nobody has ever understood why a letter-service which is not wicked stsewhere in the United Kingdom should be wicked in London. Even in Scotland, where a sad face and solemn idleness are more stringently demanded than in England, the mails may be had for the asking. The Edinburgh Post Onice is open while the London Post Office is shut. The whole Continent suffers by this foolish policy, for letters from America and elsewhere which pass through London are tained in London from Saturday night to the following Monday morning. Yet any suggestion of improvement instantly arouses the whole Nonconformist public to fury; as does the proposal to open museums and galleries on Sanday. I heard a Liberal M. P. say the other day that the one onestion on which he dare not act with independence and in accord with his own judgment and couviction was this question of Sunday.

The wise officials of the same Department have conferred another boon on the public by the issue of a new series of stamps. The two denominations most used by the public are penny stamps for inland and twopence-halfpenny stamps for foreign postage. These two are now supplied of the same color and with the same head. Mistakes will be frequent on the part of the public and of the Post Office. The halfpenny and shilling stamps, the former used for newspapers, the latter for telegrams, are almost equally certain to cause confusion. What, then, has become of that practical good sense which once used to reign, or was supposed to reign, in the British Post Office?

"It was only when the American success was complete that the genius of our Lyceum people was fully appreciated." So writes an English chronicler of that wonderful first night of Mr. Irving's and

Miss Terry's reappearance after the American tour when he filled the advertising columns of the London papers with American criticisms, some of which, to be sure, read more like songs of triumph and the sounding of trumpets than like judicial opinions. The New-York dispatches to the English

papers were of equal advantage to him. Sir Baliol Brett has been making a defence of Her Majestv's judges and an attack on the newspapers. Noth victims are as well as can be expected. Baliel, need I remind the remote reader, is that judge who won the plaudits of a certain section of society by the lenity be showed to Colonel Valenwhich he took up the cause of Mr. Belt. In both instances Sir Baliol Brett occupied a position on the Bench. In both he became the object of some observations in the newspapers, and it seems he has not forgotten nor forgiven the just censure passed the freedom of newspaper comment appears to transcend the limits of propriety. He and they would nevertheless consult their own dignity, and promote respect for the ermine they wear, by a less public display of sensitiveness to public criticism.

In the opinion of Sir Baliol Brett the best answer to "any idea that a judge cared about a newspaper article" is to tell a story, and the story is about a judge whom the Master of the Rolls calls a cynical brother. When the cynical brother was told he had been praised in a newspaper he said: "Good ns, my dear friend, did I then make a fool of myself?" Judges, continued Sir Baliol, if they do their duty, cannot be popular. From which I draw the pleasing inference that Sir Baliol Brett does his duty.

WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE BILL-MIS-CELLANEOUS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, June 14.
Mr. Gladstone's speech on Tuesday against the ed weman suffrage amendment to the Franproposed woman suffrage amounted by an opponent as a speech of passionate fervor. He declined to discuss, it is true, the general question whether we ought to vote or not. But he then went on to de scribe it as a question of immense difficulty, a quesclosed can of imperfectly prepared explosives. An tion upon which nothing hasty should be done, a question which requires absolutely to be sifted to the bottom, and which ought to be dissociated from any movement of party and every important political consideration. He describes himself, moreover, as not holding extreme views on this question Clearly he does not. But he takes a strong com mon sense view. He recognizes the zeal and honor-He was known in the police world as Director of mon sense view. He recognizes the zeal and honor Criminal Investigation; one of those clumsy titles able purpose of such advocates of woman suffrage dear to the official mind of Eugand. An assistant as Mr. Woodall, who offers the amendment. He is willing to admit that the arguments in its favor are weighty. But he is obviously not willing to see permanently established in London, where there is women, no matter how well qualified for duties on school boards and the like, put on an equal footing

Take the question out of the vortex of political strife, is his advice to the friends of the female fran chise. By way of encouraging them to do so, he reforce in plain clothes under him. It was said long fuses in the most energetic manner to have it mixed up with the present measure. That is a measure for enfranchising two millions of men. It is already a comprehensive bill. It is beset with difficulties. The Government has its hands full, and is burdened to them. The traditions of the force are against its with engagements of every kind. Its paramount efficiency. There are too few capable men, and too duty is to pilot this ship to port if it can, and the few men altogether. They lack flexibility, and cargo which the vessel already carries is, in Mr. Gladstone's opinion, as large as she can carry safely. seem to have been devised expressly in the interest | To take woman suffrage on board would be to add of the criminal classes. Take the Scotland Yard to the risks of the voyage, aheady greater than ever imperilled a similar enterprise. So for once Mr Irish meant to blow up the place. The chiefs looked about and made up their minds that the sibility now sought to be imposed on him. "I offer sibility now sought to be imposed on him. "I offer to this proposal," says the Prime Minister, "the strongest opposition in my power, and I must disclaim and renounce all responsibility for the measure should my honorable friend succeed in inducing the Committee to adopt his proposal.

Of course after that it was sure to be rejected by an overwhelming majority. One of the leading American advocates of woman suffrage, Mr. Moncure Conway, told us not long ago\_with much solemnity that if defeated now the measure would pass out of the region of practical politics in England, and be recognized for generations to come as a mere crotchet. I hope his forecast is true, but I am not sure. The Tories have long been of opinion that party capital was to be made out of women. They still think so. Some of its strongest advocates sit on the Tory side of the House. The Tory press is for it. The shade of Lord Beaconsfield has been invoked to testify in its favor, and Lord John Manners comes forward to affirm that he knows of his own knowledge that the great Jingo strongly approved of granting votes to women. Was it beparty or the other half a million votes may be won. The Liberals are alive to the value of half a million votes, and would like to secure them. Many Liberals, and some important Liberal journals, while bowing to the authority of Mr. Gladstone now, adhere just as firmly as ever to the principle of the proposal, and proclaim their fidelity in the future to the cause which for the moment is lost, The women who conduct the agitation are very keen about it, and many of them would be without a vocation should it be dropped. So that, on the

The scotching, however, was of a pretty effectual kind. For Mr. Woodall's amendment 135, against 271; majority 136, or one more than the total number of supporters of woman's suffrage in the House of Commons. The Liberals who remained obdurate to Mr. Gladstene's appeal were thirty-one in number, including no man of first-rate position. Mr. Stansfeld, Sir Wlifrid Lawson, Mr. Stogy and Mr. Jacob (not John) Bright were perhaps the most conspicuous. The rest of the minority was made up of Tories and Home Rulers. The sisterhood has the vote of Sir Stafford Northcote and other occupants of the Tory Front Bench. They had also all the moral weight attaching to the support of their cause by Mr. Biggar, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Perhaps the great names of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Sir Edward Watkin, who were also of the female phalanx, ought not to be omitted Last year the proposal came within seventeen votes of winning; less, in fact, for a change of nine votes would have given female suffrage a majority of one, the figures then being 130 to 114.

Whatever else may be said of the present division, it shows a good state of discipline in the Liberal ranks. Many Liberals beside the thirtyone who stuck to Mr. Woodall are known to favor this fad. They, however, loyally heeded the warning of their chief and refused to imperil the Franchise bill. If Mr. Gladstone had spoken with equal decision in an early stage of the Bradlaugh business, his supporters would probably have followed him with not less fidelity. He refused because it was a matter of conscience. He now enforces party discipline in a case where many Liberals would have told him, and did tell him, they had conscien tious convictions in opposition to his. None the less they were called upon, and rightly called upon, to sacrifice them, or to postpone the application of them to a more convenient season.

The women who figure as leaders in this question are said to be furious against Mr. Gladstone. They held a meeting next day, at which Miss Becker and others distinguished themselves by some rather shrill invective. One lady, Miss Beirne or Bairne wanted to know how it was that the descendants of men who had cut off the head of Charles I now endured the tyranny of William the Woman-Hater ! I suppose by this alliterative phrase we are to understand Mr. Gladstone is intended. Mr. Stansfeld was present and picked up the glove the Prime Minister had thrown down (not a lady's glove). He declared that in defiance of Mr. Gladstone's warning the question should become one of practical politics. and gave it to be understood that female suffrage is henceforward to be propounded to every candidate, and that every candidate who refuses to pledge himself to it shall be opposed by the whole strength of these female legions. Whig and Tory, Liberal and Conservative, are terms which shall hereafter have no meaning for those who think women ought to vote. Like the fearless band who devote themselves to the cause of anti-vaccination, all minor

issues are to be sunk till this one major question And no doubt it is true. And no doubt Mr. Irving has been settled. By all means. There can be no was wise in his generation and after his fashion surer means of confirming the sensible majority in its present opinion that the influence of the female in public life would be, on the whole, injurious, and that were the female omnipotent, reason and common sense would have to give way to considerations of a more emotional kind.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech on moving the second reading of the Merchaut Shipping bill in the House of Commons has now been published in pamphlet form, after due revision by its author. It fills thirty-six closely but clearly printed pages, and will give the shipowners something to think of, and to answer if they can. Few speeches in the House tine Baker, and again by the passionate fervor with | have been longer. Few have been more bitterly attacked. In the time being and during the present session the shipowners may succeed in preventing the legislation for which this is an appeal. But the facts and arguments with which the pamphlet bristies will presently become of general knowledge. on him. Nor is he, in truth, the only judge to whom Mr. Chamberlain's appeal is to public opinion, and the shipowners will have to refute him, if at all, by means very different from that to which they have as yet resorted. It is the British sailor whose cause Mr. Chamberlain has taken in hand, and the British public is pretty sure in the long run to prefer the cause of the sailor to the cause of the shipowner. Unless this speech can be confuted there is no escaping from the conclusion that the sailor is too often the victim of the shipowner. Mr. Chamberlain says the sailor can be protected against present needless dangers by legislation. When he has once filled the mind of the public with that conviction, this or some stronger bill will become law.

In writing about Mr. Alma Tadema's picture, Hadrian visiting a British Pottery, I might have added that the pots and vases represented are not only copies of those in the British Museum but include all the finest specimens known. Mr. Alma Tadema studied those in the different collections of the Guildhall, the Geological Museum, those at Maidstone, Cambridge and Colchester, as well as the private collection of Mr. Westendorp in London and Colchester, and especially that of Professor Jenkinson in Cambridge, who, being a great authority in the matter of British and Roman pottery, appears in the picture as the man who is showing them

Mr. Alfred Parsons, whose fine landscape, " After Work," is among those which the Royal Academy has skied, is not, I now hear, an American, but an Englishman. I suppose I imagined him to be an American because I have always seen him in company with his fellow-artist Mr. Abbey. But if anybody asserts that Mr. Abbey is an Englishman be cause he is always in company with Mr. Parsons, I shall decline to believe it. The best thing to be hoped for in Mr. Parsons's case is that the Academy should do him next year the justice it has denied

## MR. BLAINE AS AN EDITOR.

A TALK WITH HIS PORMER PARTNER IN "THE KENNEREC JOURNAL."

FROM AN OCCASIONAL COURSE PONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. AUGUSTA, Me., July 1 .- THE THIBUNE representative to-day had an interesting interview with the Hou, John L Stevens, of this city, formerly connected with Mr. Blaine in the editorship and proprietorship of The Kenneber Journal, Mr. Stevens said :

"I became acquainted with Mr. Blaine the first of Januis the ownership and editorship of The Kenneber Journal. He at once struck me as a young man of unusual powers, and thoroughly well-stocked with that information necessary to the successful political editor and leader. He was exceedingly well versed in the political history of intry, in the general affairs of the Government, to a public man designed to play an important part in political affairs. He showed unusual powers of argume and logic, and his style of writing was terse, incisive and strong. In dealing with the propositions as advocated by his own party, as well as those urged by his opponents he had a remarkable faculty of going at once to the core of the question. The weak points in an adversary he was very quick to perceive, and he pushed his attack with an energy and boldness which always characterizes the successful advocate and partisan leader. not only early exhibited unusual ability in certain directions, but he was characterized by great facility of resources and rapid insight into the different points and issues con before the public for consideration. The advantages of his intellectual discipline. extensive historical reading, and great familiarity with the best authorities, always gave him decided advantage in wastever controversy he engaged.

"He read a large list of newspaper exchanges, and availed himself of the best articles in the reviews and literary magazines, with great readiness and thoroughness. He would find out the best there was in the chief editorials of a number of newspapers and magazines with more rapidity and certainty than any other person whose number in public, of relating anecdotes, facidents and nistorical facts which illustrated, enforced and made interesting his conversation and his arguments. He was always a favorite with the employes of the establish-ment, and with those persons who were accustomed tovisiting newspaper offices, who desired an acquaintance with editors. Very soon after I made his acquaintance I was especially struck with the fact that he very rapidly made the acquaintance of the leading citiwhen he had once seen a face, known the name, and become acquainted with an individual's political assects ons and tendencies, he always remembered him thereafter. Thus he was enabled very soon to have a large number of personal acquaintances and friends in the State where he had been previously a stranger.

Republican party, and of its organization, dates from his 1854. How strongly he was attached to the leading principles of Republicanism was evinced in an interesting fact which came to my knewledge in 1855. It was at the period when the Free-State men of Kansas were struggling against the Border Ruillans of Missourt for the establishment of free institutions in the territory which had been so recently opened to the slave-helders and their agents by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was at a time when the Free-State men deemed it necessary to go in private to their friends in New-England, or such as they thought might prove friends to them, and obtain pecuniary assistance and perhaps other forms of sympathy necessary for them to hold their position against their armed and audactous opponents. One of the agents of the Free-State men, of known reputation, came to Augusta and sought coun-sel, sympathy and aid from the Editors of The Kennebec Journal. Mr. Blaine evinced his warm interest in the contest on the soil of Kansas, and with prudence and energy contributed, so far as he was able, to the assistance of the struggling coloniats on the hotly contested plains of Kansas. The same readiness and boldness with which he adapted hunself to the emergency has always characterized his advocacy and leadership in the Republican party up to the present time. Bold and energetic in action, his course was then, as it has been since, charac terized generally by prudence, care and good judgment. But when decision was once reached, all obstacles in the path of success were obliged to give way. How completely he was accustomed to be absorbed in the duties of his work of editor was often shown by striking illustrations. With his pockets crowded with numerous letters rapidly read, and their crowded with numerous letters rapidly read, and hat import quickly comprehended, his hands and hat full of newspaper clippings, he was a complete specimen of a man thoroughly in earnest in whatever enlisted his attention. To a person partially acquainted with him in the earlier years of our acquaintance, he often seemed a man of impulse and entimissm, not always carefully directed. But those understanding bin knew well that his energy and accenting impetuosity were directed by a well-considered and carefully balanced determination. He rapidly looked at all sides of a question, saw at once and aimed directly at the bullseys of common sense and practical expediency. He early impressed me as a gentiem as who would have succeeded in literature had he devoted himself to it exclusively, especially as a writer of historical essays and more claborate works in history and general literature. His ready wit is relating interesting stories and aneodotes, and his keen appreciation of what most men were thinking of, were constantly illustrated in various ways. His personal magnetism was as spontaneous and satural as the currents of air or the flowing waters of the stream. I am safe in aying that all intelligent individuals is the inwediate vicinity of his home, in the county, and in the State in which he has resided for nearly thirty years, would say that he has exhibited a constant is telefectual growth is all the appointments which qualify him for distinction and leadsrainp of men and successful statismanship. It is an important and interesting fact that those was know him best and have seen him most the private life have been, and are, as a rule the most strongly attached to him." mport quickly comprehended, his hands and hat him most in private life have been, and are, as a rule the most strongly attached to him."

Fashionable miss-" Will you let me have a Fashlofiable Bliss— Will you let make a sample of that old gold flamed and also one of the mauve color!" Clerk—"Ne, you don't." Fashlomable miss—"I beg pardos; idd not understand you." Clerk—"That dodge bas been played too often." Fashlomable miss—"Waat dodge, pray!" Clerk—"You was! to make a bathing suit of them."—[Philadelphia Call.

## BROADWAY NOTE-BOOK.

MEN AND THINGS, THE COUNTRY ROUND. THE PERSONAL NOTES AND NOTIONS OF A BROAD-WAY LOUNGER. Mr. Albion Tourgee-this must not be printed with a d at the end, although the Albion in the name suggests the turght seas which separate us from the only land the righteous aspire to-thinks Mr. Blaine must not be Presi-

deat because he did not go to the war. Ergo, the overlooked genius ought to be President. This reminds me of soldier company and the great contest arose as to the captain and the drummer. A not very popular and sus-pectedly big-headed boy, self-nominated into the Better Element that was to be, finding he was not suggested either to beat the drum or carry the wooden sward, was heard to exclaim in the background of the camp; mother says I've read the most books and I ought to be

The latent egotism which under the pretence of critirenown, is merely a copy of that razing in many another discover and promote his public excellencies, mutters and It might occur to a student that the National Legislature was a sufficient portion of the war,-that which, pitched originally at the front of the lines, kept its nerve, made the appropriations, and, like its great precursor, the Continental Congress, attracted the admiration of the world. No American President following Washington had

been a Revolutionary soldier except Monroe, and he an Jackson and Adams, not that he had not been in the army a man who puts the war argument with the moral toward son, all young or strong physical men at the time, entered virtues of Hamilton, terminated his life on the duelling field. That John Marshall had been in the Virginia line was news to most people after he became an eminent jurist. the army, since he could beat Napoleon from the House it would have been another Fool's Errand for such as tary frontiers to reconstruct some other people's society at their expense. No where did he go, but how did he rise where he was put, is the question Blaine's great party is answering now. His warlike critic predicted in his successful navel that the North would yet be conquered by the South and trampled out of power, but the critic did not predict that he was going to help at it. As your day so also shall your strength be; he who can hold to a usefu roving Robentian in politica, who must spend years to get There is as much reason for this Union to disband in the when not a negro's vote below Virginia is counted. Exabowing at present his indifference to the principle and the people by which he was once conspicuous.

A Western man said to me during the week: " I read a good deal in some of the New-York papers edited by Hens and refugees about the want of responsibility b am able to see, New York is the only place where builness has been conducted on extravagant and dishe methods, and nearly every one of the large failures of the last spring and the present summer happened right here he affairs of one's own country is demonstrated here knowledge. Hosts of rich men, bankers, prigs, etc., gave part of New-York, who said ne had contracts of somkind, and intimated that they were got at the expense of the Government and the taxpayers. The virtue of New-York rushed into the opportunity to do some plundering. s of rich men brought up as merchants fly the city with from three millions to five millions of defi ningly covered up in their books. Big printing presses roll off bonds nearly every one of which is bottom the industry and stability of the West. Where do you hear of failures in the Western country, unless they are mpelled by interested parties living here ! The two National Conventions go to Chicago, and they find all around them application, quiet energy and faith. And," said my friend, " if there is one town which imitates New-York in its shakiness, it is Roston. The Western cities during the past winter have been afflicted with storm, deluge and all the ills of physical nature, yet they go booming on and without them this place of New-York my friend, " we are not only going to have Biaine, but this State is going to put him through; its fears will at last be stronger than its mutiny. The business men of New-York are not able to take sare of themselves and want a man on whom they can lean.

I met Galusha A. Graw during the week, on his return from Maine. Said I: "I never heard you speak until I saw you in the Chicago Convention, and both your speeches there were made in strong voice and with matter in them. It is true that the second speech was heard with some interruptions, as if they wanted to choke you proved of franking votes to work in acquaintance I have ever shared. He had a very happy off," "Why," said Mr. Grow, "I was only talking favor of a policy of passion and sentiment? By one faculty in conversing with ladividuals, or with a large against time then. As chokers-off they were not very smart nor courageous. There was a conference in Mr. Eikins's room before we went into evening session, and there it was agreed that we would not allow a ballot to be taken unless the opponents of Blaine would consent to three or four. They thought they had the Convention and would extend no generosity to the majority. So we started to speak our pieces. That is why we made se many speeches in support of Blaine's nomination. The crowd which hissed are distinguished for their talkytalky character if nothing else, but that night we beat

> Said I: "Mr. Grow, how do you feel about the cam paign P "We shall carry every Northern State," said Mr. Grow. "I am going to West Virginia to make specelles. That will be one of the main battle-grounds. The New-England States which vote early are all right. Ohio gives us no concern, but if we can earry West Virginta in October they will hear the music of the spheres they will just lie down by November. As far as New-York State is cancerned, it gives us not the least concern. no more than Pennsylvania. The people of this State are not going to make themselves a colony of Great Britain again, and reduce their foreign citizens to extradition and vassainge. We shall have more elements come into the Republican party in New-York this year than we have ever had before."

The disaffection among the Irish population of New-York with the probable nomination of Graver Cleveland is almost universal and is especially strong in all the large Democratic strongholds. That is why the Brooklyn delegation at Saratoga contended against Cleveland until ordered by McLaughlin, their dull-eyed Boss, to support They saw Blaine sweeping over Kings County next November. In New-York the disaffection is not confined to Tammany Hall, but extends to almost every Irishman. The election of Cleveland means making a great man in this nation of Hubert O. Thompson, a man only necessary to be looked at to be measured up in the mind; The recent overhauling of accounts New-York under Cleveland's own eyes sh New-York under Cleveland's own eyes shows what a mass of villany is to ensue in this Government with these heterogeneous forces saying to Cleveland: "You are ours." The Governor propose to be made President is the only man in this State who ever interfered with the election of a legislator by a private chase to the Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall Grady is on the war-path and has influence not only in his district, but beyond it, and his private conversation on Cleveland is said to be curious to hear. He has counted up all his scars, had him followed in meanderings during the war, and we shall have to some extent the Kelly campaign over again.

ally appears to us not to be much of an edifice, but I observed last week where they were putting up the new marble spire that men half way up that spire looked not as big as little anta crawling up a Hiy. The trustees of that church have shown good local patriotism in refusing to dispose of the property or move up-town. The church stands at a turn in Broadway, so that it can be seen far down-town closing the vista. Its private appartenances are among the neatest we possess, and even back on Fourth-ave, there is a beautiful Gothic acciliary to the

Building is going on in New-York without the least regard to the stringencies of some speculative individuals. Next door to the United Bank Building, Broadway and Wall, is an immense excavation for another high stone-ture. The throatened strike of carpenters against the steam hods fand lifts did not take place, the carpenters plainly seeing that the times required no artificial assaults to make them uncertain for man and beast. The Metropolitan Museum will be forthwith extended and people of taste and wealth will thus be encouraged to put their treasures in the halls for the benefit of the multitude. The new hotel at Central Park gate is being put up by a combination of rich builders, and will be far advanced by fall. Mr. Hildreth of the West End Hotel

said to me: "I think very highly of the opportunities of that house, and I will tell you why. In all New-York hotels the south rooms are preferable because they ge the south wind, which is the most desirable here, and they have the sun, which is the ventilation. But that new hotel will have just as eligible north rooms as south coms, because the north looks out on the park and the

Mr. Hildreth, above mentioned, said to me about the nomenclature of American hotels: " I wonder where the pride of our people is, to pass over such names as belong to us by nature, and call their houses such preposterous names as the Hotel de Sormandie, and the Hotel St. Marc, spelling the Mark with a c. It would lead to the idea that the only people who stop in American hotels are those who languish a part of the year in Europe. Here is a great Commonwealth like Illinois, with perhaps three millions of people, unrepresented in New-York. None of the Western States find anything suggestive or emblematic of themselves in this great city. The House another to Victoria. The last Washington House was torn down some time ago, and I should think we would presently have a Burgoyne Hotel or Cornwallis House,

A friend said to me at Long Branch that there were 38,000 locomotives in the Union, and that they were worth not less than \$10,000 apiece, and more nearly \$15,000, and that we had facilities here for turning out twenty new locomotives a day, and that the locomotive factories in general were running strong even now. If the above figures be correct the locomotives in the United States have cost not far from \$400,000,000, a sum of money which would have frightened the soul of James K. Folk when fighting the Mexican war, for during that war bankrupt the Narion, and with unseemly haste he order a treaty to be bought, begged or stolen, so the war could

When we take the mileage of railroads in the United States, and remember that we had no railroads to speak of before 1832, and that therefore this whole system of perhaps 100,000 miles has grown up in only fifty years, it may be asserted that no such construction was ever known on the globe at so little expense of scandal and continent has been so tremendous that the countress railroads we possess do not come up to the ordinary figure of the Northwestern or Midland lines. It is said that the most costly piece of railroad in the United States is the Junction Railroad around Philadelphia, where the right of way had to be bought like building lots. Our railroad system has rost perhaps \$500,000,000, and as I have amount. The system of building these railroads by isthese bonds in the shape of stock, Income bonds, etc., luseen natural enough considering the crying need for these railroads in every quarter. Where the money coseness and extravagance have attended the work, yet what does it all amount to compared to the beneficence of the railroads ! The from skeleton of the United States is not only complete, but it can only be compared to the bones in a fish. The little railroads and the branches radiate from every stem, and our system new extends south of Mexico (Tiy and to the far north of the Red River and Scikirk, and on the east the Pullman cars ride into New-Branawick, and on the west we have four or five hage work meat for discouragement, it ought to be the pride of every healthy mind; for these railroads, even nore than the newspapers, yes, more than the act of printing itself, bring the people to rether, and intercourse is so frequent that the conversation of half a lozen men in America will put to shame nine-tenths of the editorial

were but four cottages there. He bought land in tarms sometimes at less than \$100 a acre, and never paying high as \$6,000 an acre, and says he did that under proprovements. He has at last seen a double track stee has been threatening to build another railroad unless become the strongest seaside settlement in our country cottages at Long Branch begins at the Highlands of interior is now building up, and a few miles below Long accompanied by railroad to a point nearly opposite the City of Philadelphia. I hear that the land at Asbury Park is even dearer than at Long Branch. Seven or eight years ago I could have bought a good lot at Asbury Park for \$600. Mr. Hoey has built thirteen houses near his cottage, which are not matched in this country for completeness. Many of them cost \$50,000 each. He has personally put them up, having been his own architect and they are all furnished even to the carpetings, bed linen and cabinet ornaments. They are all lined with hard wood, often with ash. They are built for winter oc eupation, and he expects to have a winter settlement hat figure George Lorillard has recently taken one. Be tween Hoey's station and the Branch proper, individual ots can be had for about \$1,400 apiece, but on a street where livery-stables, beer-saloons, etc., rather dis-

Last Sunday at Long Branch I saw two melancholy scenes. Sitting on the porch of his huge, many-gabled villa was Cornelius Garrison, with trembling fingers. its son William, who was popular with everybody. That great house set up in brick ramparts with round bastions the corners and surveying all Long Branch spread out at its foot, is empty now and the widow and her children It is said that one of the daughters is to be

A group of Englishmen I have lately seen from India, remarked upon a recent ferment because the home Government wanted to provide native udges: "If that had gone into operation it would have made a similar revolution to that which the Spanish plunteers got up in Cuba against their own Government oans. "For instance," said one gentleman, " an English or Scotch planter might strike a native in the face for no beying an order. That man is taught by his religion that he must get revenged in some way or he will be de graded in this world or the next. So he goes off and kills uself. Then the planter is arrested and taken before a nan. The judge immediately orders him to be strung up eir swn Government, and the Governor-General him-

With regard to Egypt and the Soudan country, English pinion, according to my informants, is so much inlamed that the present Ministry will 'probably have to go. Gladstone is spoken of as an able statesman but too ld for business, having a record in which his consistency scople want to seize Egypt, and point to the French who have absorbed Tunis, and to the Russians who are getting n the rear of India. The rougher English optnion is not only favorable to seizing Egypt but to occupying Turkey. The British sea captains say that the most glorious day

## FRENCH SOCIAL JOYS.

IN THE BULL-RING, THE BALL-ROOM AND THE LUNATIC ASYLUM. (FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRINCE 12.

The Government, urged by public opinion—i. c.,

the opinion of the vulgar-has put its foot down on bull-fighting in the South, which was introduced there by the Empress Eugenie, and has been greatly patronized by the sickly "high life" society which crowds each winter the Riviera. Charitable Princes and Princesses and Dukes and Duchesses not many weeks ago wanted to import buils and toreadors from Spain to the Hippodrome and take advantage of the sport of the former and the torture of the latter to proclaim Philippe VII. King of France. An ex-Prefect and an actual Prefect of Police were only too willing to authorize of Brunswick, which we ran out of the country a hundred the Spanish divertissment, which is a survival of the Roman arena and was a good preparatory training for the Inquisition. All they wanted was a little hypocrisy previous to the series of bull fights, which were to have taken place in the circus near the Trocadero. But Frasenelo refused to lend himself to the proposed fraud, and declared that if the bulls were not properly irritated, tortured and killed, and chances given to him to disembowel horses, he would not come to the charity fête nor suffer any of his Spada or Chulos to be present at it. Having made his sine qua non public, the administration was obliged to spoil the sport of the Princes and Princesses, the Dukes, Duchesses, and other leaders of fashion.

But it authorized combats at Nice and Nimes. What is immoral in Paris is moral on the shores of the Mediterraneau and in the old Roman city of Provence, which still boasts of an amphitheatre and a temple of Diana. Angel Pastor with seven banderillos operated the other day at Nimes on six bulls, and with a barbarity which shocked the mob, exsited it to burning indignation, and has led the Ministry to forbid all prefects and police commissaries in future to authorize to readors' performances The brutality with which the bulls were used in the south of France arenas was unexampled even in Spain. Modern science was made use of to lash them into a fury. Roman candles were attached to the arrows that were driven into their hides and when they burst the fire fell on the animals' backs, and cauterized skin and flesh. The first bull received a sword stroke from which it could never have recovered. It giddily advanced with lowered head toward Angel Pastor, and on its way toward him received the map do grate from a banderitle. The thigh actory of a second animal was cut open and a fountain of ruddy blood gushed therefrom. The third made a hard struggle for existence, despite a fearful gash in the neck and shoulder. The fourth resisted his termenters for half an hour, and his death was achieved after six sword wounds had been inflicted. The sixth had been gashed in four places and was about to clear the barrier when the finishing stab was inflicted. The fine people were stimulated, and applauded the toreader and his out frills. But the mob showed a fellow feeling for the unfortunate balls, and wanted to lynch Angel Pastor. The Boulevard gazettes have been full of the

village ball given by the P rincess de Sagan to the

rastaquere society of Paris and a certain portion of the Faubourg St. Germann. A rastaquère is a rich die foreigner agog for amusement, profoundly valgar, though albeit nicely varnished on the surface delighting in notoriety and so ignorant as to attach more importance to a saying of the Duc de Morny than to a speech of Clemenceau. Well, the village ball at the De Sagan House was analagous to a called ball in the United States, and was a plagiarism of the one given two years ago by Madame Adam. The motley company, in the fore front of which there were three unattached wives, was in rustic disguises. Silks and velvet and other fashionable stuffs were interdicted. The hostess and her most intimate lady friends, one of whom is the Marquise de Gallifet, wore sabots. Such travesties do not become ex-beauties. They are well enough when the animal spirits of youth brim over between sixteen and thirty. I hardly dare say how many years ago it is since the Princesses Metternich and De Sagan and the Marquise de Gallifet went "beyond the beyonds" at private theatricals at Compeigne, and at Court bails at the Tuileries. It was certainly previous to the debut of Mr. Slidel's daughters at a Monday evening party of the Empress Eugenie. As the Talleyrand family, to which Madame de Sagan entered by the door of matrimony, has a châtean at Valencay in the department of the Indre, she and her sham peasants danced la Bourrée or slow Berri reel which George Sands describes in one of her novels. The fete was crushed trap-rock from Youngstown, Ohio, to make hard, smooth roads for winter as well as summer. In none weather was too cold and damp to admit of dancing in the open air. Nothing could be finer than the salous and ballroom at De Sagan House, which was built by Mr. Hope, the banker, for the Countess Rapp, and sold on his death to Baron de Seilière, a blanket manufacturer who made a fortune as an army contractor and was ennobled in mistake by poor, blundering Charles X. Indeed, persons who were at it tell me the rooms were much too fine for a village fête and that the guests were not at case in their drugget and called garments. Fun did not flow freely and the band was led by a dignified chef d'orchestre. A couple of tiddlers, a flutist and a piper, mounted on empty barrels, would have been more in keeping with the rustic costumes.

While the Princess de Sagan and those she had gathered around her were trying to be merry, a fete of a far nobler kind was taking place at the Salpetrière - a hospital which shelters 7,000 women, some of whom are infirm from age, others helpless from madness, a large number achieted with epilepsy, hysteria and other neuroses. It is a hospital built in the Louis Quatorze style. The wards inclose vast courts and gardens and are roomy, well-ventilated and lighted. Charhere delivers his famous clinical lectures and Dr. Saulle Legrand has studied the cere bro-nervous maladies of little girls born in 1871, and whose mothers were in Paris during the siege. The mad ward is apart from the rest of the hospital What chiefly struck me in the women there was the utter lack of animal spirits, and the total incapacity to be in sympathetic relations with any

Well, on last Tuesday a concert organized by the brothers Lionnet was given to the mad, the idiotic the epiceptic and the hysterical in the hall where Charcot usually lectures. The greates the attrical and musical stars attended. At one end of the room was a platform on which there was as organ and a piano, and about three-fourths of the rest was taken up with seats arranged on a gradually rising plane as in a circus. They were eccu-pied by women and young and little girls, the facet of many of whom were haggard and drawn as if owing to internal nervous contractions. The eyes of the most intelligent wandered, their gestures were abrupt, and here and there among them was a in the rear of india. The rougher English opinion is not only favorable to seizing Egypt but to occupying Turkey. The British sea captams say that the most glorious day for their country was when, seven years ago, the British feet, with 7,000 Indian native troops, steamed through the Bosphorus to relieve Constantinopie from Russian occupation. Hence the Jinzo policy is about to take England off its feet, while in the United States the mugwing are distressed if we go outside the line of breakers armed with anything more than a bathing suit.

\*\*THE USES OF CHEWING GUM.\*\*

\*\*Prom The Albany Expres.\*\*

"That is one of the leading ladies in society in this city. She has come here to buy \$2 worth of chewing gum."

"Tes, chewing gum."

"Tes, chewing gum."

"See years ago, the British occupance of the supported chiefly by women and an analytic capture of the analytic to a reporter.

"Chewing gum."

"See years ago, the British occupance through the Bosphorus to relieve Constantinopie from Russian document of the sale of each form. Hospital servant to take been a concert opened with a hospital of the property of the supported chiefly by women and the control of the leading ladies in society in this city. She has come here to buy \$2 worth of the women and the women and the supported chiefly by women and the habit of chewing tobacca."

"Chewing gum."

"Yes, chewing gum."

"Tell me a little about the business!"

"We import a gum from Metric called chiefle. It is the sap of a tree like spruce, and is not injurious. We manufacture it here in various ways and sell it to gracers, confectioners, notion houses and druggrists, in parcels from \$300 to \$500 worth. These parties sell from \$5 to \$25 worth at at time to jobbers, who is time sell to the reliaiers, so that after leaving our hands if passed through three others before reaching the patron of \$2 yanazette, a comical character of Mulière, and showed the deepest emorated the support of the parties and through the parties of the properties of the patron of \$2 yanazette, and th